

The "Wacky" Bennett Dam creates environmental havoc on Peace River

EDMONTON (CUP) - The Peace-Athabasca delta is turning into muskeg because of the Bennett Dam.

Ecological effect of the dam was the subject of a students' union teach-in at the University of Alberta last month.

Speakers for the forum were Roland Harrison from the law faculty, W.M. Schultz from agricultural economics and Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta.

The session began with a film called "The Death of a Delta" showing the environmental havoc created in the delta by the interference with the annual spring flooding of the Peace River by the Bennett Dam.

Before the dam was built, the annual spring flooding of the Peace River caused water to overflow its banks and fill the delta with sufficient water to flood the delta through the summer and fall, until the next spring.

Now, the Bennett Dam holds back the spring flood waters and the delta, dependent on a new flood each year for its water, is drying up. Over a vast area

water levels have dropped from several feet to a few inches and dry environmental plants are beginning to invade the delta. This drying up of the delta has caused a great decrease in fish and wildlife. Some 1,500 Fort Chipewyan Indians, dependent on fishing, hunting and trapping, have had their livelihood taken from them by the tremendous decrease of wildlife in the delta.

Within "The Death of a Delta" was shown another film called "More Power To Us", a pro-dam propaganda film by B.C. Nyro, it dealt with the grandeur of the engineering feat, its cost, and the power output of the dam. The film hailed the dam as a great progressive venture by the B.C. government.

At the conclusion of the film, Schultz said, "Many people think this film is nothing more than a scare story. I wish it were so."

The delta is part of Wood Buffalo National Park which contains the largest buffalo herd in Canada and also provides a nesting ground for the almost extinct whooping crane.

"If the delta is allowed to

run permanently dry, all this will be lost, and for what?" said Schultz. "Every Canadian who is a symbolic owner of the national parks should feel deprived."

Roland Harrison spoke on the problem from a legal perspective. "There are two problems here," he said, "how did it happen, and how should the residents of Fort Chipewyan be compensated?"

All that was required for the building of the dam was a license under the B.C. Water Act. An application for a license is sent to the controller of water rights who has the option of holding a hearing before the license is granted.

Opposition to the license can only come from a riparian owner (someone who owns land through which the river passes).

There are three serious defects in the ease of obtaining a license, Harrison said; objections to the license are restricted; the hearing is at the discretion of the controller of water rights; and there is no consideration of public interest. The only federal authority

comes from the Navigable Waters Protection Act, but the British Columbia government said this act did not apply to the Bennett Dam.

Except for this act, there is no federal power dealing with water resources in the British Columbia Act. "However, the federal parliament could step in and force Inam (B.C. Hydro) to allow enough water for navigation downstream," Harrison said.

On the matter of compensating the Fort Chipewyan Indians he said, "no matter how much money is given to the Indians it will be an inadequate compensation for taking away their way of life. There are some things that money just cannot buy."

The Fort Chip residents have three claims to compensation: negligence - conduct which produces foreseeable harm; nuisance; riparian rights - maintenance of the quality of the water.

To make the claims a person must be in standing (he must prove that he personally has suffered more than the public at large). He must also prove that the damage was caused by B.C. Hydro.

Whatever the results of the claim action, it will provide inadequate compensation for the loss of a way of life, but it will be an important indication of how future development in the North will be accomplished, Harrison said.

Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta said the recent trend has been toward the population of the North. This trend will be reversed if the

North America Act. "However, the federal parliament could step in and force Inam (B.C. Hydro) to allow enough water for navigation downstream," Harrison said.

On the matter of compensating the Fort Chipewyan Indians he said, "no matter how much money is given to the Indians it will be an inadequate compensation for taking away their way of life. There are some things that money just cannot buy."

The Fort Chip residents have three claims to compensation: negligence - conduct which produces foreseeable harm; nuisance; riparian rights - maintenance of the quality of the water.

To make the claims a person must be in standing (he must prove that he personally has suffered more than the public at large). He must also prove that the damage was caused by B.C. Hydro.

Whatever the results of the claim action, it will provide inadequate compensation for the loss of a way of life, but it will be an important indication of how future development in the North will be accomplished, Harrison said.

Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta said the recent trend has been toward the population of the North. This trend will be reversed if the

North America Act. "However, the federal parliament could step in and force Inam (B.C. Hydro) to allow enough water for navigation downstream," Harrison said.

On the matter of compensating the Fort Chipewyan Indians he said, "no matter how much money is given to the Indians it will be an inadequate compensation for taking away their way of life. There are some things that money just cannot buy."

The Fort Chip residents have three claims to compensation: negligence - conduct which produces foreseeable harm; nuisance; riparian rights - maintenance of the quality of the water.

To make the claims a person must be in standing (he must prove that he personally has suffered more than the public at large). He must also prove that the damage was caused by B.C. Hydro.

Whatever the results of the claim action, it will provide inadequate compensation for the loss of a way of life, but it will be an important indication of how future development in the North will be accomplished, Harrison said.

Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta said the recent trend has been toward the population of the North. This trend will be reversed if the

North America Act. "However, the federal parliament could step in and force Inam (B.C. Hydro) to allow enough water for navigation downstream," Harrison said.

On the matter of compensating the Fort Chipewyan Indians he said, "no matter how much money is given to the Indians it will be an inadequate compensation for taking away their way of life. There are some things that money just cannot buy."

The Fort Chip residents have three claims to compensation: negligence - conduct which produces foreseeable harm; nuisance; riparian rights - maintenance of the quality of the water.

To make the claims a person must be in standing (he must prove that he personally has suffered more than the public at large). He must also prove that the damage was caused by B.C. Hydro.

Whatever the results of the claim action, it will provide inadequate compensation for the loss of a way of life, but it will be an important indication of how future development in the North will be accomplished, Harrison said.

Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta said the recent trend has been toward the population of the North. This trend will be reversed if the

North America Act. "However, the federal parliament could step in and force Inam (B.C. Hydro) to allow enough water for navigation downstream," Harrison said.

On the matter of compensating the Fort Chipewyan Indians he said, "no matter how much money is given to the Indians it will be an inadequate compensation for taking away their way of life. There are some things that money just cannot buy."

The Fort Chip residents have three claims to compensation: negligence - conduct which produces foreseeable harm; nuisance; riparian rights - maintenance of the quality of the water.

To make the claims a person must be in standing (he must prove that he personally has suffered more than the public at large). He must also prove that the damage was caused by B.C. Hydro.

Whatever the results of the claim action, it will provide inadequate compensation for the loss of a way of life, but it will be an important indication of how future development in the North will be accomplished, Harrison said.

Tony Belcourt of the Metis Association of Alberta said the recent trend has been toward the population of the North. This trend will be reversed if the

Sit Two "People in" at Great Hall



Yes it happened here, the first People-in that ever was held to commemorate last year's Sit-In, the People-in was a success, although the storm hampered greater attendance.

Entertainment seemed to have presented no problem in the organizing of the People-in. The music and movies fixed the atmosphere. First on the bill was The Taming of the Shrew starring the incomparable Liz Taylor and the rich Richard Burton. A goodly hour of music intermitted the movies, while everybody relaxed and rapped on the 25 x 40 foot carpet and supplied couch cushions. This mood hung in there throughout the night just like the atmosphere, it hung - wow! Four other flicks were shown one Jimmy Hendrick's movie, the title of which never reached me, and two light shows, shown at appropriate times. One was named the LSD WALL, the other title eludes me, reasons reserved. To retain harmony all five were repeated. The fifth and last film, a soundless number (because it was an hour and a half of rapping) was entitled THE ENDLESS SUMMER. Probably because it went on and on, I know it wasn't a bomb, bombs go off. Anyway the movie portrayed rather vividly, the dream of every surfer - wall-to-wall surf.

The highlight of the night was un-

doubtedly the appearance of four little people. Those belonging to the families Dardick and Lapage. The four, sexes unknown, ran repeated attacks on the unsuspecting collection of people. The first hit was yours truly. A half hour of repeated baton strikes, Annihilation included couch cushions and pounding bodies (or hit and run). The battle ended when all 241 pounds, 5 foot 10 inches slowly rose to an erect position (keep it clean out there) and the siblings actually realized the size of their mission.

Wearing on, attendance dissipated to parts unknown (watch it). Whether everyone did, I can't say I saw, but I can say I smelled and it weren't license neither. But as long as they got off, who cares. I know they (50%) did make it back for breakfast.

Breakfast was breakfast. They say eating is sensual, the pancakes were as erotic as a handshake. That catalytic coffee - really worked, one guzzle and you burped the rest of the day. The grapefruits were great though. Thank you Versa Foods.

To our knowledge the only damage was the break and entry of one milk vending machine in the Café Robot. Plus the destruction of Susan's cushion.

All in all you missed a great night. See you next year at Atlantium.

Coffee now worth its weight in gold

The Coffee machines in the Café Robot was the cause of a great deal of concern during the past week when the price of coffee was raised from ten to fifteen cents. Several students have complained to the lady in charge of the machines and to the SGA.

One of the more enduring protests against the "Rip Off" (subtitled "do no rip off this sign") (Please), signed The Ludities of Laurentian, appears below.

"They put in a nickel - and get a nickel song." Must we now put in 3 nickels and get a penny coffee? Price haven't changed in materials or labour so the only possibility is a slightly aggravated profit motive (both parties deny responsibility, incidentally). According to a recent test made by the Petroleum Research section of Laurentian's Chemistry-Chimie Department, the machine coffee from the Café Robot is by far the most promising mono-propellant rocket fuel yet devised of an indirect source. Ebenezer Keynes of the SGA exulted.

"Of course we had to raise the price! Now else can we finance development of the stuff!" Royalties are already expected from J.P.L., whose laboratory coffee was found to be disappointingly tasteful.

Other signs which appeared on the machine read "Out of Order," "Boycott this machine - 10 cent coffee downstairs" and "Boycott this machine - support VersaFoods".

Although the profits from these machines go to the SGA, this body is not responsible for the price increase. Northern Distributors, who stock the machines has increased the price of coffee in all its machines in the area to 15 cents.

While on the subject of the Café Robot here is a recipe which develops excellent muscled arms after a long and flabby winter.

"Instead of leaving your garbage on the tables, and mashing up the entire cafeteria, please walk over to the trash can and deposit your garbage there. GUARANTEED TO WORK WONDERS"

Mac ends boycott

HAMILTON (CUP) - Students at McMaster University ended an eight day boycott of political sciences classes, March 5, ended by a departmental promise of voting rights in setting the curriculum.

Faculty have also agreed to set up an eight-person student-faculty committee with parity for the students and an independent chairman to discuss decision-making policies.

The strike was called to back student demands for increased Canadian content and faculty.

A student spokesman said that unless the faculty offer was met, the department could look forward to a sit-in.

During the weekend of Feb. 25, CIASP held its annual convention in Ottawa to finalize plans for the Mexican and Canadian programs for this summer.

John Sontrop and Rafael Mondragon CIASP's Mexican co-ordinators gave reports on the projects in Pasa Flores, Tamaulipas, Guadalajara, Bachajon and the urban centres. Maureen Parent, Canadian programs co-ordinator reported on the projects in the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia.

CIASP's will leave for Mexico from Toronto on May 24. They will arrive in Mexico on the 27th and rest up in Cuernavaca before going on to their ranchos and urban projects. Separate plans have been made for those participating in Canadian programs.

Most of the convention, was concerned with discussing the philosophy of what CIASP is.

CIASP aims the paternalistic attitude of volunteers going into villages to help or do something.

Thorneloe gets anonymous donation

Thorneloe College has received a \$100,000 donation, it was announced Saturday. The donor, who prefers to remain anonymous wishes the money to be invested and the interest used to help in the repayment of the College's capital debt.

CIASP conference finalizes plans for Mexican trip

The heart of CIASP programs is the spirit of convivencia of living together. CIASP'ers go into their villages as learners among learners.

CIASP programs also aim at developing a socialization or a critical awareness of one's own environment. Only through being aware of himself in his social structure will a Mexican or a Canadian (or anyone) be able to liberate himself from those structures which aim at keeping him oppressed.

There are six Laurentian students who are participating in the Mexican programs this summer.

Violence broke out when a pro-Turner youth hit suspended Simon Fraser University professor Mordred Bremberg from behind as Bremberg was asking Turner if he had the courage to appear on a platform with the Montreal five - Michel Chartrand, Robert Lemieux, Charles Gagnon, Pierre Vallières and Jacques Larue-Langlois.

Several other members of the audience jumped into the melee and Bremberg and an unidentified Turner supporter suffered bloody mouths and noses. No one was seriously hurt.

A few minutes later, two older men threw punches at dissidents but effected little damage.

Mark Warrior, demonstrator and former UBC Classics student, is in the process of laying an assault charge against B.C. Hydro Chairman Gordon Shrum, alleging he was hit by Shrum -

WMA demonstrators heckle justice minister

VANCOUVER (CUP) - Demonstrators protesting the War Measures Act and the Public Order Temporary Measure Act prevented federal Justice Minister John Turner from speaking at an open meeting of 350 people on the University of British Columbia campus, March 8.

The core group of about 30 protesters drowned out Turner each time he started to speak with steady chants of "No free speech for the Quebecs, No free speech for Turner."

The Free Canada Free Quebec Committee which sponsored the organized part of the demonstration was joined by about 70 Yippies and street people in heckling Turner with shouts and chants of "Free Quebec" and "Fuddle-Deedle-Fuddle."

Violence broke out when a pro-Turner youth hit suspended Simon Fraser University professor Mordred Bremberg from behind as Bremberg was asking Turner if he had the courage to appear on a platform with the Montreal five - Michel Chartrand, Robert Lemieux, Charles Gagnon, Pierre Vallières and Jacques Larue-Langlois.

Several other members of the audience jumped into the melee and Bremberg and an unidentified Turner supporter suffered bloody mouths and noses. No one was seriously hurt.

A few minutes later, two older men threw punches at dissidents but effected little damage.

Mark Warrior, demonstrator and former UBC Classics student, is in the process of laying an assault charge against B.C. Hydro Chairman Gordon Shrum, alleging he was hit by Shrum -

the head of the Crown Electricity Corporation.

Turner, whose prepared speech was on law and order, said he hoped to have some kind of dialogue with the crowd. He got a dialogue, but probably not the kind he had in mind.

He asked the demonstrators, "Are you really Canadians?"

Someone in the crowd replied, "Are you really an American."

When Turner asked "Am I going to get a hearing here?" and "Are we living in a free society?", the crowd responded with a loud "no."

Not continued by telling the audience: "We are seeing what happens when free speech is denied."

Turner said that unlike the dissenters, he had been elected by "the people of Canada."

The demonstrators responded that the ruling class, not the people of Canada, had elected Turner.

When the crowd began to sing "when the saints go marching in", Turner decided to end his 45-minute attempt at speaking.

After the meeting broke up, a number of people surrounded Turner to ask questions. Turner's executive assistant Mike Nutter was overheard saying: "leave him there for a few more minutes. We'll get some good press out of this."

Free Quebec-Free Canada Committee member Dick Bell said, March 8, "Turner and the federal cabinet committed monstrous violation of free speech by imprisoning over 500 people in Quebec in October, people whose only crime was in speak out against the political and economic system in Quebec."

.....do it do it do it

Wall Writing Analysis:
Sunday March 22, 1971 8:00pm. L.U. Film Society
"The Night of the Living Dead"
Wednesday March 31, 1971 12:30 pm. Free films in C114
Geology film "Amazon" and "Project Deep Probe"

To communicate this calendar of events we now have a rip-off artist to physically rip off the posters on the wall. Why in the hell would anyone do that?
All information that goes into "Do it, do it," comes through the wall communication poster. If there's anything going on out there, I sure don't know of it. Yes, we have a telephone, accept mail, and talk and write in English (rush teeth regular with regular bath).
Nallo, hello, is there anyone out there?
Nallo, there is just me and the posters but there are none this week. I love you poster!

do it do it do it

lambda

Editor in chief Noel Beach
Business Manager Ken Peake

Editors

News
CUP
Sports
Fine Arts
Photo

Gerry Pawson
Scott Merrifield
Bob Stokias
Dolton Mather
Peter Moore
Doug Laycock

Staff

Richard Woolley
Susan Alves
Ian Crawford
Jack Robertson
Anne Finn
Marti Bowers
Steve Kelly
Shadow
Fastest Eddie
Margaret Boyle
Ray Corbett
Harry Sheppard

This week Susan, Anne, Gerry, Peter, Harry, Eddie, Ken, Noel, Margaret, Bob.



U.S. domination; Let's do something fast before it's too late

with 6 per cent of the world's population, consumable resources.

Jack Behram, a leading economist, has indicated that multinational corporations, largely American, will control one-third of the total output of the non-communist world by 1986.

Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of the multinational corporation is that it has virtually eliminated risk, competition and many other so-called "free enterprise" safeguards that allegedly protect the consumer. To secure high and growing growth and reduce risk the corporations engage in long range planning and in effect completely reverse the supply and demand theory. The corporations take the initiative in deciding what to produce and then engage in huge advertising campaigns designed to convince the consumer that he really needs new improved Flash toothpaste because only it has the new ingredient XEE.

As Galbraith puts it, the corporation "reaches forward to control the markets that it presumes to serve and beyond, and in so doing it deeply influences his values and beliefs."

INFLUENCE VALUES

This attempt by U.S. corporations to influence Canadian "values and beliefs" is the source of the present conflict in our universities between Canadian nationalists and their continental opponents.

The Americanization of our universities is a natural development of the Americanization of our economy. They have our bodies. Now, they want our minds. In the words of economist Karl Levitt:

"... the profitability of the parent corporation is realized by every influence which eliminates cultural resistance to the consumption patterns of the metropolis (United States). The corporation thus has a vested interest in the destruction of cultural differences and homogenization of the way of life, the world over."

For the large corporations money is not a problem. In 1957, a year of recession, not one of the hundred largest companies failed to make a profit. The problem, which they are earnestly trying to solve, is a shortage of completely conditioned consumers.

What is a coincidence that as an executive of Procter and Gamble Company admitted: "Our problem is not access to capital and I believe this is true of most American companies. Our problem is the development of ideas that will justify the investment of capital."

CORPORATE LIBERALISM

Just as Christianity accompanied and justified the old colonialism, Levitt says, "the new colonialism of American capitalism is carried by the ideology of materialism, liberalism and individualism. By means of these values it seeks to disarm the resistance of national communities to alien consumption patterns, and the presence of alien power..."

The multinational corporation is a creature of the anti-nationalist, destroy-the-national-state now coming out of our universities fits so snugly with the aims of the giant U.S. corporations. This connection is clearly exemplified by a remark made to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce by an American Under-Secretary for State, George Ball:

"The multinational corporation is a creature of, and in conflict with, existing political organizations represented by the nation states. Major obstacles to the multinational corporation are evident in Western Europe and Canada, and a good part of the developing world."

Clearly, the American attempt to break down the Canadian state is succeeding. Our business class has become assimilated to the point where it is now the greatest apologist for the U.S. multinational corporation.

BRANCH PLANT MYTHOLOGY

An example of this absorption into the American system is the case of Procter and Gamble where Canadians have served as general managers of branch plants in France, Morocco, Mexico and Britain. A Procter and Gamble policy statement proudly proclaims: "The important thing is that in the total organization they were neither helped nor hampered by their nationality."

Why have the Canadian people until recently tolerated this absorption? Quite simply we have been sold a false bill of goods by our own assimilated economic and political elite. We have been fed myths concerning our great need for U.S. capital and "good old American know-how."

Levitt's research has disproved many of these myths. On our need for U.S. capital the writer: "... over the period 1957 to 1964 U.S. direct investment in manufacturing, mining and petroleum secured 73 per cent of their funds from retained earnings and depreciation, reserves, and further 12 per cent from Canadian banks and other intermediaries and only 15 per cent in the form of new funds from the United States. Furthermore, throughout the period payout dividends, interest, royalties and management fees exceeded the inflow of new capital."

In other words 85 per cent of the funds available to U.S. subsidiaries in Canada was obtained in Canada and the outflow of profits to the U.S. was greater than the inflow of new capital. In essence Canada is a net exporter of capital.

CANADIANS RESPONSIBLE

As for our lack of American "know how" the Procter and Gamble example is proof enough that Canadians can handle responsible jobs.

Some apologists for the multinational corporation argue that without U.S. investment we would not have advanced as far technologically. On the contrary, it is this very dependence on U.S. technology that has hindered the development of Canadian technology.

Canadian expenditures on research and development for example are smaller in relation to its Gross National Product (1.1 per cent) than that of most countries of Western Europe and very much smaller than expenditures in the United Kingdom (2.3 per cent) or the United States (3.4 per cent).

This situation is created because over all the research in the United States is done by industry. Hence branch-plants in Canada do little research rather relying on their parent for technological innovations.

Clearly the main obstacle to the viability of the Canadian economy is the branch plant's subservience to its parent. The branch plant does not owe its allegiance to Canada, the Canadian people or for that matter to itself. It is the chosen instrument of a foreign organization. Consequently the branch plant's role is not to make a profit, necessarily, for itself but rather contribute to the profitability of the unit as a whole.

This results in a process called "vertical integration" whereby a multinational corporation through its subsidiaries controls both the source of the raw

material and the market. This of course virtually eliminates any market controls that might exist in a laissez faire situation and the corporation is able to fix prices fairly arbitrarily.

A good example of this vertical integration is that of U.S. steel interests. As one U.S. steel producer with iron ore mining operations in Canada explained: "As you no doubt realize, the only subsidiary functions which we have to Canada are related to iron ore operations. We do not construct this operation as an independent function but rather as one of several essential functions of an integrated steel manufacturer."

Hence, the parent can fix the price for its raw material, iron ore, and in turn the subsidiary has a guaranteed market in the parent.

Implicit in this however is that Canadian resources are being sold at under-valued prices since the parent often finds it more efficient to collect the profit at its end of the vertical integration process than have bits and pieces of profit scattered all up and down the line. This means that in on a break-even scale or even a loss, since its function is not to make a profit but rather to supply the raw material. The parent then makes the profit by charging exorbitant prices "for the finished products that not only are Canadian resources being sold at below their potential market value but taxes that could be levied on increased branch plant profits are not materializing."

CONSUMER PLANTS

In the case of the manufacturing sector of the Canadian economy branch plants play a different role. They essentially become instruments whereby U.S. styled goods can be sold in the Canadian market at tariff protected prices and at the same time provide the parent with a market for machinery it produces for the subsidiary. An executive of Joy Manufacturing Company explained his firm's operation this way:

"The surprising volume of exports to our foreign subsidiaries results first from the necessity of export markets for U.S. goods. This should not be underestimated since exports to foreign subsidiaries usually bring a higher rate of return than do domestic sales. This is because most of the overhead costs have already been born by domestic production. As Gonick explains:

"For example, a study of a U.S. Steel company shows that the break-even point is 10 per cent of the capacity. At 100 per cent the productive capacity the ratio of profit is 15 per cent. But it is the last 15 per cent of the corporation's output that accounts for 35 per cent of its profits. Since exports by the typical giant American corporation account for anywhere between 5 and 20 per cent of its total output, these can be of crucial importance for the overall profitability of the corporation."

These latter aspects of U.S. domination — the fact that they need us, our resources and our markets — should not be overlooked. There is much talk from continentalists about the so-called severe economic repercussions that would result in Canada's throwing off the colonial yoke.

But we too are working for a strong bargaining position in this continental poker match. If, in addition, we allied ourselves with the struggles of other U.S. dominated countries we would hold a set of ace.

And there is still time left to win. That is if we can stop the Pierre Trudeau and Joe Greens from throwing in our hand before the game is over.

are overpriced, the goods exported are underpriced. One need not be an economist to understand the harm this does to the one's balance of payments. Also to be considered is the loss of tax revenue to the hinterland country that occurs because full profits are not allowed to accrue in the subsidiary.

This kind of parent subsidiary relationship is quite common in Canada as has been pointed out by C.W. Goodick, a member of the Manitoba legislature and of the NDP's Waffle movement.

"Data compiled for 286 of the larger foreign-owned companies in 1964 and 1965 indicated that these firms alone account for about one-third of both Canadian exports and imports. If at subsidiaries and foreign affiliates were included, the proportion would be even greater. A study comparing the import percentages of non-resident owned firms and resident-owned firms has shown that foreign-owned firms are more import-oriented, less inclined to use local suppliers. Moreover, 78 per cent of all purchases are from parent companies (about 50 per cent of all sales of subsidiaries are to parent companies)."

RAW MATERIALS FOR THE WAR MACHINE

Why our political elite has tolerated this kind of destruction to the viability of our economy can only be answered properly in another article, but why the United States has warped us in such a fashion is obvious.

In the 1930's the United States was virtually self-sufficient in iron ore. Now it must import about one-quarter of its needs. The U.S. was also self-sufficient in lead. Now over half of its supplies are imported.

The need for raw materials to keep the American industrial-war machine functioning has become crucial and Canada, unlike any other U.S. colony, is both near and politically secure. The flow of Canadian oil supplies to the United States, for instance, would be much easier to maintain in time of war than would the flow of Middle East or even Latin American supplies.

On the other side of the coin is the necessity of export markets for U.S. goods. This should not be underestimated since exports to foreign subsidiaries usually bring a higher rate of return than do domestic sales. This is because most of the overhead costs have already been born by domestic production. As Gonick explains:

"For example, a study of a U.S. Steel company shows that the break-even point is 10 per cent of the capacity. At 100 per cent the productive capacity the ratio of profit is 15 per cent. But it is the last 15 per cent of the corporation's output that accounts for 35 per cent of its profits. Since exports by the typical giant American corporation account for anywhere between 5 and 20 per cent of its total output, these can be of crucial importance for the overall profitability of the corporation."

These latter aspects of U.S. domination — the fact that they need us, our resources and our markets — should not be overlooked. There is much talk from continentalists about the so-called severe economic repercussions that would result in Canada's throwing off the colonial yoke.

But we too are working for a strong bargaining position in this continental poker match. If, in addition, we allied ourselves with the struggles of other U.S. dominated countries we would hold a set of ace.

And there is still time left to win. That is if we can stop the Pierre Trudeau and Joe Greens from throwing in our hand before the game is over.

from the Manitoba

a parable



There once was a pig farm that was operated by an old farmer, his son, and a hired man. The farmyard was filled with hundreds of pigs of all sizes, and they all ate their swill from a huge trough. The big hogs ate faster than the little ones, but they had bigger bellies to fill, and when the swill was finally gone all the pigs were content. One day some of the biggest hogs jumped into the trough, and the swill spilled over the sides. Some of the little pigs did not get enough to eat, because they could not lap up all the spilled swill before it seeped into the ground. The farmers saw the swill overflowing, and they were greatly upset.

The old farmer had learned his agricultural theory in the old Classical School, and he knew that when swill overflowed a trough there was too much swill in the trough. He did not see the big hogs in the trough, and he did not notice that some of the little pigs were hungry because he had been taught that hogs do not jump into troughs and that little pigs do not go hungry (unless they are too lazy to eat).

The farmer's son had been educated in the new Keynesian School of agricultural theory, but he saw the problem much as his father did, for he too had learned the spilling swill means too much swill, and, like his father, he did not see the big hogs in the trough, for he too had been taught that hogs do not jump into troughs. But unlike his father, he knew that little pigs sometimes were forced to go hungry. (He was fond of teasing his father by reminding him of the notorious swill famine of the past and thus revealing the absurdity of the Classical "hungry pig-lazy pig" theory.) But at first the son did not notice the hungry pigs either, because he knew that pigs do not go hungry unless there is too little swill, when quite obviously the present problem was too much swill, i.e., spilling swill.



The son had recently reached manhood and had taken over management of the farm, and so the problem was his to solve. The next day he put less swill in the trough, and sure enough the overflowing stopped.

But soon they noticed that the trough was overflowing again, and they were greatly distressed. When they put in enough swill to feed all the pigs, the trough overflowed, and when they took out enough to stop the overflowing some of the little pigs starved. They found nothing in either the Classical or the Keynesian theory to explain and solve the problem.

They worried about it constantly and came to call it the "spilled swill/hungry pig dilemma". They became desperate and tried all sorts of ingenious procedures in an attempt to find a solution. They tried pouring in the swill from either side of the trough and from both sides simultaneously; they poured swill in one end while the hired man scooped it out the other, and they even tried running up to one side of the trough and a ceding as if they were going to empty their buckets and then hurrying around and pouring them in the other side, but still the dilemma remained, and it appeared to be getting more severe, because more big hogs were jumping into the trough. (Of course neither father nor son noticed the big ones in the trough, because they both had learned that hogs do not jump into troughs.)

Finally desperation turned to resignation, and they lost all hope of finding a solution. Instead they tried to find some balance, some acceptable compromise. They sought the combination of spilled swill and hungry pigs that would be preferable to all other combinations, but they could not agree. When the son was at the farm he instructed the hired man to pour enough swill to keep all the pigs from starving, for if the "new" agricultural theory had taught him anything, it was that pig famines were unnecessary. But when the son had to be away and the father was in charge, he instructed the hired man to pour in less swill so that the trough would not overflow, for the father still suspected that hungry pigs were the pigs.

The simple hired man had never been to school and was completely innocent of agricultural theory. He had great respect for both father and son and was awed by their obvious learning, but sometimes he wondered quietly why they did not pull the big hogs out of the trough.

by Bob Roth
(from the Reflector)

Three years ago a group of eight economists led by Professor Melville Watkins set out to determine the impact of the multinational corporation on Canadian society. They came up with a provocative report — a report that has been gathering dust on some obscure Ottawa shelf ever since.

We have forgotten that the Watkins report — endorsed unanimously by its authors — gave us 10 to 15 years to alter a trend that threatens to destroy the very existence of the Canadian state. The danger they warned us of was the increasing presence and power in Canada of the U.S. multinational corporation.

Yet today, years afterwards, when we should be at stage two, working towards an alternative to domination by U.S. corporations, we find we are still debating the primary issue. The time-worn questions have persisted: What exactly is a multinational corporation? How does it function? So what if 80 per cent of our manufacturing industry is foreign controlled, how does that hurt Canada? Don't we need U.S. capital?

Perhaps these questions have not been answered for many of us. Perhaps we were content to leave it to the "experts" in Ottawa to define the problem more clearly and find solutions. They have not.

In fact we have not come far since 1957. Since that time hundreds of Canadian companies have succumbed to the onslaught of U.S. takeovers. How can we, as Canadians and as students, halt this devastation of our economic and political sovereignty? The first step a step that should have been taken years ago — is to obtain a working knowledge of our historical experience, our present situation and our possible alternatives.

The following series, of which this article is the first part, is being written in the hope that it will in some small way contribute to that understanding.

COLONIAL HISTORY

Historically we have always been the hinterland of some imperial metropolis. In the past Britain and France were the imperial centers of power with Canada supplying resources such as lumber, fish and fur to keep the empire functioning. Today the center of power lies directly below our border. About one-third of goods produced in Canada are exported to the United States. These commodities are mostly resources based such as nickel, pulp and paper, iron ore, lead, and others.

In addition, foreign corporations, predominantly American, control major sectors of our economy, manufacturing, mining and smelting, petroleum and natural gas.

The insatiable desire of the United States to control the resources not only of Canada but of the entire world becomes a frightening reality when we realize that the United States,

Horsemen busting out all over Canada

OTTAWA (CUP) - The RCMP, averaging about 1,000 dope busts a month last year, appear to be out to get as many people as possible before the government starts taking the Le Dain commission seriously.

"Soft drug" arrests in the 10-month period ending January 31, numbered 10,845, said an RCMP spokesman - and that doesn't include arrests by all police forces.

Soft drugs are those generally considered non-addictive - mainly grass, hash, acid, etc. The figure, double last year's rate, is an all-time high. Pos-

session is a relatively easy charge to get a conviction on and according to many members of the youth culture, "dope plants" are an easy way for local authorities to rid themselves of "undesirable elements" in the community.

Hard drug arrests, according to RCMP statistics, mostly involving heroin, numbered 619, up from 507 last year.

Heroin addiction is on the increase, said a narcotic control division official, particularly among youth. The increase was especially noticeable in the prairie provinces.

Even defense minister Donald Macdonald is alarmed.

About 100 cases of drug abuse were investigated in the service last year, involving about 400 people. About 50 servicemen were discharged after narcotics convictions.

"It is alarming as it is in the community generally," Macdonald said referring to drug use in the armed forces.

He said there was a grave concern about security aspects. A foreign agent might gain control over a soldier using drugs by becoming his supplier.

Macdonald noted that the

"drugs" concerned were anti drugs. He didn't explain what kind of control he expected a dealer in grass or hash or acid in have over his buyer.

One Lt.-Col. explained that drug users will be excluded from the forces if they are detected in screening.

Educational programs to combat drugs in the military stress the incompatibility between being in the service and being a drug user.

Meanwhile, in Fresno, Calif.,

Golden Eagle, 30, a Navajo Indian, has filed a \$1.5 million damage suit against county authorities.

Golden Eagle was held in jail for 31 days after police, a hallucinogenic cactus, was found in his car.

The California Supreme Court ruled in 1964 that members of the Native American Church, most of them Indians, have the right to use peyote for religious purposes. Golden Eagle is a member of that Church.

BLACK GOLD

By Stephen Wohl

The richest country in the world, per capita, is little Kuwait. And because the producers of the Persian Gulf recently decided to get tough with the American-dominated oil cartel, it proved that you can get away with it - the Kuwaitis will soon be enjoying even higher incomes.

But the little "world's richest people" could belong to Canadians with the income far more equitably distributed here than in the sheikdoms, if only we resolved to rationally capitalize on our own vast oil wealth, now in process of being guttily squandered.

We've come to look upon the riches of Canada's north as our national birthright. Properly so. There are between 100 and 155 billion barrels of oil sitting up there, 20 times what North America consumes annually. The value of that oil is at least 350 billion dollars in clear profit. The question, however, is who is going to reap this oil wealth? Arctic oil is under federal government land and water - the Yukon and the Northwest Territories - belonging, at least until now, to each and every Canadian. It will be exploited and marketed in one of two ways, either by private oil companies or by a government crown corporation. In the former case, the astronomical profits will accrue to those who control the companies (mostly Americans with a few Canadian helpings), in the latter case, the majority of a trillion in profits will be allotted to 20 million shareholders. To all the Canadian people, \$12,500 to every man, woman, and child in our country.

In either instance Canadian taxpayers are going to be burdened with the lion's (or camel's) share of development costs - Ottawa will require us to fin-

ance access roads, airports, town sites, power supply, communications, etc. This is no justifiable excuse for granting private entrepreneurs license to siphon off even a penny of the upcoming returns?

One might say, "Of course our government will not allow the private interests to steal what is an obvious asset. But when the oil companies are looking forward to billions (thousands of millions) in profits, they can afford (if they wish) to spread the millions under the table and to generously grant available palms. For whom, then, does Ottawa is diligently signing away exploration and exploitation rights to thousands upon thousands of acres every single month. As Joe Greene proclaims (Dec. 4, 1969), "What is important to Canadians is the dividends, Wall Street or Bay Street." It doesn't seem to enter government minds that maybe neither Wall Street nor Bay Street, but the Canadian people should get the dividends.

I propose that Canadians immediately put out of business all the private resource developers in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, nationalize "their properties, and turn over to a new, imaginative and potent Canadian Arctic Development Corporation, a 100% crown agency, the function of exploiting and marketing the entire spectrum of resources with which our north is so richly endowed: not only the oil, but also the tremendous natural gas and mineral "ressources," which promise at least equal profit yields. (This is not to be confused with the so-called Canada Development Corporation, the abortion of Walter Gordon's original idea, or with Pan-Atlantic Oil Ltd., the 55% government-owned operation which effectively serves to give all the other companies invading

the north, the private ones, the smoothest possible entrée into the north regions pan-Arctic "boom up" and the greatest possible leverage an oil-cooped government functionaries. Both the CDC and Pan-Arctic foster the notion that Canadians ought to be thankful for being given the privilege "shares" what is already theirs.

The CADC that I propose would borrow capital within this country as well as on the international money markets, repaying at fixed rates of interest from the profits that can be gotten - not as now, the lowest, where American paramilitary companies railroad to themselves through their own resource subsidiaries.

The United States needs us a lot more than we need the United States. The American economy is today on the verge of energy starvation (which is why all the talks about "continuing energy development"). Their domestic wells, the way they are currently being depleted, will run dry no later than 1990. When they are ultimately forced to turn to Canada, the laws of supply and demand could and should have them paying us much, much more than the present \$3.50 a barrel.

We need few more money go to do anything but bargain hard to do they.

We will bring home revenues commensurate with the worth of our resources, and every Canadian will personally reap the "\$12,500 dividend," to which he is entitled just for (550,000) to his family, assuming four members, if and only if we become total businessmen with the one means we have available: if and only if we right now take a fresh and serious look at rational, democratic socialism.

Otherwise, the great rip-off.

US wants Vietnam oil

WASHINGTON (CUP-CPS) - One important aspect of the "Vietnamization" plan for Indochina has received little attention: The Americanization of Southeast Asian rich offshore oil beds.

In December, 1969, the Thieu-Ky regime gave the official go-ahead for negotiating offshore

Counselling Services now in new offices

The Counselling Services, under the watchful eye of Jack Dardick, recently undertook a moving operation. From their tiny, cramped quarters in L219, they have moved up in the world into four offices, Rooms L224-225.

These offices, formerly the home of the Admissions Office, have been totally renovated to conform with Dardick's somewhat questionable artistic tastes.

Dardick is understandably happy about the move. "I am understandably happy about the move," he said.

SGA fills various positions

A new Treasurer, Social Committee Co-chairman and Campus Shop Co-chairman were appointed at the last Students General Association Council Meeting, held on March 16.

Robert Renaud, a third year Commerce student, is replacing in accounting will be the new SGA Treasurer. He has worked with Le Monde and was treasurer for La Troupe Universitaire. Gil Soutter and David Watkins will be the new Social Chairmen. Both have worked in his year's Social Committee. As well Soutter was Thorne's Social Chairman while Watkins was President of last year's Nipissing College Student Council. Jim Fleming and Tony Germaine, both fourth year Commerce

students, were named Campus Shop Co-chairmen.

The positions of Communications and Publications Chairman, a new Meeting Chairman (Billings), and Laurenda Editor were left open as there were no applicants for the positions.

A report in the hiring of a Business Manager was received from the Executive. A salary range of \$8,000 to \$8,000 was proposed. This may have to be revised if suitable applicants are not available at that salary range.

As well, a screening committee was established to interview applicants. The final decision will be made by council.

The screening committee includes Councilors Louise Bertrand, Hugh Shirley, and Richard Woodley along with the Executive.



First steel above ground of Laurentian's soon-to-be swimming pool, flanked by Ralph (Apprehensive) Harrison, head of Physical Plant and Planning, and Doug Perkins, coordinator of the project. Still ahead of schedule. by wmm

Discrimination exists despite Ontario Human Rights Legislation

A bilingual conference - Action for Human Rights was held on March 13, 14, at the Elliot Lake Centre for Continuing Education. The conference focused primarily on the Human Rights and needs of the people of Northern Ontario. Economic, cultural, social and political rights were among those discussed.

The Ontario Human Rights Code, as it now stands, supposedly enforces anti-discrimination in the areas of public signs and notices, housing and colour and creed. A gap was found to exist between the legislation and its true-to-life implementation.

In reality, jurisdiction regarding anti-discrimination in housing deals only with self-contained dwelling units - apartments or houses. It does not apply to other accommodations such as fields, boarding houses or similar lodging where facilities are shared. The Act would appear to discriminate against the poor, as in effect, it applies only to those who can afford to rent houses or apartments - i.e. the middle class. The rest are not provided for under the Act. Since the right of housing includes the right to a minimum standard of life, must be understood within the basic human right to life, and is hoped to be expanded.

Other deficiencies of the act are that it deals only with witnesses pertaining to race, colour, creed and ancestry. It was found that it should be extended to deal with such as the Moose Lodge, and to protect past convicts and psychiatric patients from discrimination in employment.

Pressure groups which can be organized within the community are needed to change such formal and restricted legislation. The Sudbury Model was discussed as that similar citizen groups could be formed for the perpetuation of Human Rights throughout Northern Ontario. A Mayor's Committee was established in Sudbury to investigate local needs and to make recommendations concerning Housing, Bilingualism, Employment and Discrimination.

As a result of pressure from community groups, the Citizens' Organization of Canada now provides monetary assistance for citizens' groups who wish to organize. Provisions were made for the formation of similar Mayor's Committees as well as steering committees consisting of reserve Indians and interested citizens from northern communities. A federation for the continual organization and mutual aid of citizen organizations for Human Rights was established.

ONGUHC

Through the Crystal Ball

By H.A. 'Butch' Smithman from I.E.A. Bulletin, March '71

My grandfather, an Indian side of the family was said to be clairvoyant. When a horse was lost, or some valuable item mislaid, members of his tribe would solicit his services to find the lost article. He had a reputation for having extrasensory perception - not quite a shaman, but somewhere near that status.

This article will attempt to put the Indian cold war into perspective and try to predict the trends as I see them. There is no substitute for honesty so I feel that though some of my comments may sting, they are given in sincerity and require no apologies.

Many Indian people of Canada are presently riding the crest of a wave of success, not only in the West, but in the remote northern areas. As the expression goes, many of them have "never had it so good". However, don't put all Indians in that category.

EMPLOYMENT

Indians who have at least a grade 10 education, and reasonable intelligence, will find employment with their own bands, Indian Affairs, any other government agencies over the next ten years. Employment opportunities look good - with Band Councils taking over the administration of their own affairs and grants being made available to bands that demonstrate a reputation for responsible government.

This new policy of the DIAND will bring many new problems for Indian people. There will be times when they will wish they were back under the management of Indian Affairs as the growing pains rack the Indian government from stem to stern. Many of the wealthier bands, who have highly paid specialists

and an overburden of staff, will be accused of getting up another bureaucracy. There will be accusations of top-heavy organization bulging with overpaid staff and most of the criticism will come from the band members who are living on eighty dollars a month or less.

NEW PROBLEMS

This is all part of the game that follow when people develop their own government. The countries in Africa that won their independence have had a rough time in running their own affairs, mostly because of the difficulty to replace trained public servants and to supply professional consultants from their ranks.

One of the manifestations that will follow the Indian emergence is the division of Indian society into upper and lower classes. The richer public servants and those in governing positions will seek a level equal to that of Canada's lower middle class while the poor will still be a part of the lower class of Canada. The upper class Indian will encourage his children to acquire a better education and seek higher wages and more prestigious employment.

The result of this division will be the destruction of the old extended family system and communal way of life that was an integral part of Indian culture.

On the other hand, the high unemployment rate in Canada's labour force will force the government to launch some form of income security for all Canadians. This new way of life, with fewer financial worries and more time for leisure will like a store for the modern Indian. Guaranteed income will be like a letter from home for most Indians because it fits in with their way of life much better

than the rat-race type of life that the past two generations have had to live with.

There are dangers in guaranteed income and one of these is that it may destroy individual ambition. The Indian people who have never been living on eighty dollars a month will feel the change as much as the non-Indian population. The overall result will be a better life for Indian families, better education for the young, a better climate for planned living for the parents, and more comfortable declining years for the grandparents.

While elephants may appear an all of the reserves, but in retrospect they will be no worse than those found in the three-ring circus that have been performed by our representatives at Ottawa over the past twenty-five years.

STRONG FORCE

The Indians and Eskimos of the north will appear as a strong force and through the Supreme Court of Canada will secure a just settlement for the rich resources of their land. The Federal Government may not recognize aboriginal rights but when negotiating a settlement with Eskimo people, aboriginal rights will be taken into consideration.

The disparities between registered Indians and Eskimos and the Metis and non-Indian Indians of Canada will be narrowed down by the introduction of the guaranteed income, the special ARDA agreement for people of Indian ancestry, and the increased pressure put upon the government by the Native Council of Canada. The provincial governments will also agree more people of Indian ancestry to create positions in their agencies and better programs will evolve. Indian arts and crafts will flourish over the next decade, then collapse because of overproduction and an over-abun-

dance of imitations and poor quality material. Longhouse and workshops operated by Indians will be developed all across Canada in all of the target towns and cities.

Indian friendship centres will be taken over by the Indian chiefs and councils and will be funded through federal and provincial public funds. Welfare and employment offices will operate from these centres as more and more transient Indians flock into the cities.

The experiment with Indian education will swing with the pendulum to the full outward pole by 1980 and will be on the return swing in the 1990's, finally coming to rest with the majority of the population, Indian culture and appreciation of Indian arts and crafts will be taught in most public schools in the west. Most universities will have special courses on Indian culture for students who are studying education, arts or social work.

The chiefs' organizations will become stronger and more active

in all areas of social and economic affairs of the people and as a result some of the old Indian organizations will disappear. Duplication of white trade unions and professional people's associations will spring up all over Canada as the various types of labour divide on the basis of pay and classification.

The Indians of the USA, particularly in the west, will cause much bad "rum-rum" because of violence and armed threats to those in authority. These acts of civil disobedience will spread into Canada but will be controlled by the Indians themselves.

To sum up, I foresee a marked change in the Indian way of life by the year 1980. Many intellectuals will emerge from the ranks of the Indian people. Good writing, art and sculpture will be commonplace among the Indian youth as they learn how to manipulate the symbols of white society and convert them back to their own expressions and creations.

There will be more acceptance of Indians socially by the

upper middle class white population and more mixed marriages as more white women marry Indian men. This social acceptance will make it easier for those who have already "made it" and have been passing as French-Canadian, Spanish and Mexican. They will no longer be ashamed of their Indian ancestry and will emerge from the woodwork in great numbers. The ranks of the upper class Indian will be swollen by the numbers of "deserters" whose seeking repatriation with the tribal cousins. People in high places will quietly announce their claim to Indian ancestry and will wear Indian style clothing to try to identify with the idea of being a "first citizen".

The only real Indians left in Canada by the turn of the century will be those in the remote north who have not succumbed to the welfare state that will exist along the railway belt, and those who, like Chief Smallbear and his band, reject the European way of life and all of its "tams".

The suggestion is from a non-Indian, Andre to be exact, but in his own perverse way, it is brilliant, and might be food for thought for Indian people or any of those in "minority groups" who are sick and tired of being under the magnifying glass of every curiously-seeker from the rampart do-gooder to the clinical anthropologist.

Indians should charge any and all people who come on the reserve to "study the people" or to elum a fee based upon the qualifications of the visitor.

Qualified visitors should be charged according to the time they take up in interview, the privacy they invade, and the fringe benefits of observation, such as free beer and fresh air. Since they are especially skilled and bethersome and frequently cause discomfort in the forms of cooedecension, paternalistic aura and/or a subtle superiority toward object, the fee will be higher. I suggest \$6 per hour for straight interview time,

time-and-a-half for post-day-light-hours and discomfort (eg. insistence upon examining sexual mores - first-hand) pay, with double-time danger pay for when they insist upon seeing religious ceremonies, especially with camera and/or tape machine. Reasonable? Think about it.

Or, for tourists and other unskilled observers, I recommend a gate fee for entry of reserve (preferably through the worst road on the reserve, to give them their money's worth), say, of five dollars. Of course, the reserve can then open concessions, such as the "GENUINE INDIAN HANDICRAFTS", which of course are exorbitantly priced. Did I say exorbitant? No, they would be priced as work per hour plus materials, and then taxed. The Indian Act does in fact state that a band can raise money as it sees fit. The tourist rip-off is perfectly reasonable, especially in the light of our rather perverted system of values.

Tours can be arranged through "typical" Arthurian plywood shacks or better still the older cabins and wigwams, with housewives and preachers acting out a multitude of stereotypes for the tourists, who of course are charged entry fee into the houses and a charge on pictures taken.

It becomes hard to keep from feeling either bitter or pervasively cynical as one writes this, because it makes more and more sense. That the Indians would be too proud to sell their picturesque poverty as a commodity to turn their picturesque poverty into extra revenue is a reflection on both cultures, with theirs getting a definite edge. It might serve to keep the flies off their backs, the pests away from their condition, the blows from their pride.

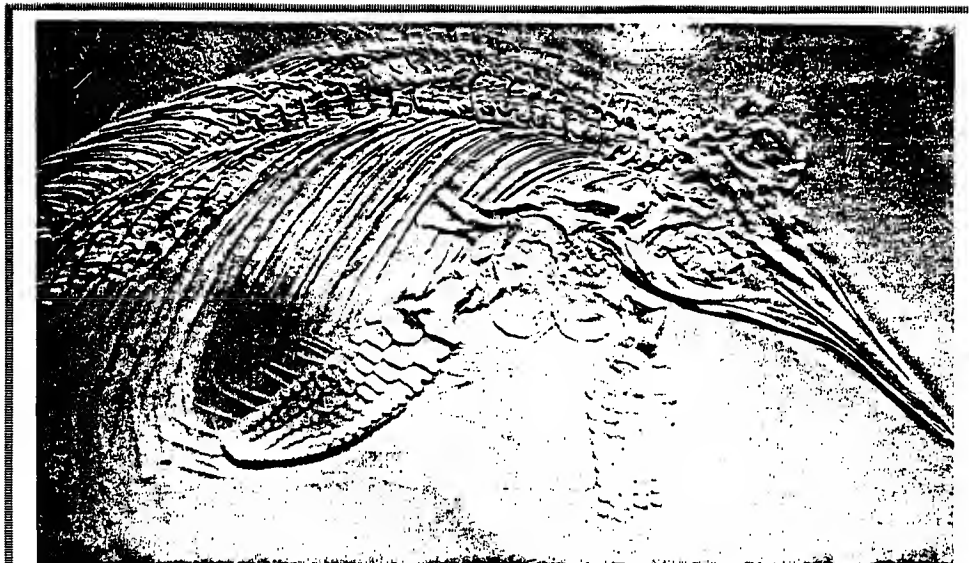
Sta tal

INDIAN-ESKIMO ASSOCIATION, 277 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

- ☐ Individual Membership \$3.00
- ☐ Sustaining Individual Membership \$10.00
- ☐ National Organization & Corporate Membership \$25.00
- ☐ Provincial Organization or National Affiliate \$10.00
- ☐ Special Contribution

I want to do something
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Province _____
Postal Code _____

Receipts will be mailed for income tax purposes



Detail of a print especially constructed for the Geology Department at Laurentian, representing a step forward in print-making

for science centres and museums. This ichthyosaurus came originally from a mold cast from the skeleton in an American Science

entific supply house; an ingenious fibre-glassing system devised by Laurentian's Geology Department created the model

shown here, and cut costs to a minimal amount. The model will later be displayed in the Science II building.

Football Vees honour top players of season

Wednesday night the football team got together in the athletic building to present awards and to vote for the year's captain. The first awards presented were to the individual stars of the games played during the season.

Against Dalhousie the choice was Ken Soutiere, who had two interceptions and knocked down a pass. Barry McGill was the pick in the Ottawa game. Walt Ukrainiec against Carleton, Dave Linelester against Waterloo-Lutheran, Derek Orr against Win-

dsor, Peter Doyle against Guelph and quarterback Jack Hurst against York.

The award to the best backfielder resulted in a tie between Russ Steele and Guy Veitrie, while the best lineman award went to dependable Dave Linklater.

A special award was also instituted this year. Named the flubber Ducky Award, it went to the individual who best filled the socks in training, as well as the one who bugged the trainer and cried to the coach most frequently. Though it was a difficult choice, Steve Rosenberg came through as the winner.

Cosch Preston gave a brief preview of things to come next year. Laurentian will be playing in the eastern division of a 12 team league. The division will be divided into two leagues, with Laurentian being in with Queens, Toronto, Ottawa, Carleton and York.

The league will be divided into A and B sections. Laurentian, York and Ottawa will be in the B section, while Toronto, Queens and Carleton will be in the A section. Members of section B will play each other twice, while section A members will play each other the same number of times. Members of section A and B will do battle against each other once. One game will also be played against the western section of the division. This means that

Laurentian will play at least 8 games and should they place first or second in the league then they will be involved in a semi-final match against the western section of the league. Should they win that then they will be participating in the championship match of our division.

The first game of the next year will be played September 12, with Laurentian playing host to Queens. A league ruling stating that no team can start training until 14 days before their first league game, will mean that the Vees are in for a tough training camp.

The Vees have a President for the Laurentian Football Association. The position is held by Glen Gardner.

Also, the football team voted in their captains during the evening as it was felt that this would give the team a nucleus for the period before and during training camp. They are Russ Steele and Dave Linklater.

Cosch Ron Preston is also looking for two managers and an assistant manager. Anyone interested in travelling can contact Coach Preston at the athletic building before April 7.

Paris Cops stage protest

PARIS (CUP) - In a move to protest their "heavy" image, Paris police stopped work twice March 10, to demonstrate against the Gaullist government's policy of using police against demon-

strators.

Gerard Monate, secretary-general of the 45,000-member Federation of Police Unions, says policemen are fed up with their headbanging role. Patrolmen distributed leaflets

outlining their grievances and told unbelieveing Latin Quarter youths: "We don't want to use our clubs against you."

Students hemmed in lone policemen to fire tough questions and accusations of brutality at them.

The policemen tried to reply, but were obviously inadequately prepared for their hot reception. Some found themselves receiving lectures on their political role from teenagers instead of explaining their job as intended.

Police leaflets said: "We reject statements that have been written or displayed on posters showing the police corps as a den of Fascists and sadists."

Ever since the student and worker uprising of May, 1968, the government has smothered demonstrations and threats of demonstrations with a massive deployment of riot-equipped police.

The tone of its offensive against left-wing groups was set by the Gaullist newspaper La Nation, which once wrote: "There is only one way to stop subversion: Club heads."

Thorneloe College Chapel

Palm Sunday

April 3, 1971 3pm.

The Story of the Passion

Anthems, Hymns, Readings.

Everyone Welcome

GRADS 71
GRADUATION OIL PAINTINGS
from your graduation photograph
SPECIAL GRADUATION PRICE
on silk \$22.00 on canvas \$35.00
11x14 or 12x16
PROFESSIONALLY COMPLETED BY
ADICK STUDIOS
TORONTO
call 673-9296 in Thorneloe college to see samples

URGENT

Student Housing Needed

Just because you are vacating your apartment or room, don't think that everyone else is too. They aren't. There are many students staying for summer courses and many more coming for summer courses, and they need accommodation. If you can help

Contact Gilbert Dumas
Student Affairs
Co-ordinator

Discotheque

—at the—
GOLDEN NUGGET TAVERN
New Sudbury Shopping Centre

MON. - SAT.
"EXCLUSIVE BUT NOT EXPENSIVE"

Plenty of FREE Parking
644-1241

HALIFAX (CUP) - The Student's council at St. Mary's University, upset over the left-wing

"Everything in Sports"



Sudbury, Ontario

DeMarco Bldg
Elgin at Beech
Phone 675-5877

Pizza and all your Italian dishes

CORTINA CARRY OUT LTD.

We have three locations for your convenience.
LOCKERBY & UNIVERSITY 673-1166
DOWNTOWN 674-3232 NEW SUDBURY 566-5410

Cedar Gift Shop

The Shop For The Young and Modern

DOWNTOWN SUDBURY
79 CEDAR STREET

COME IN AND BROWSE

political stance taken by the student newspaper, The Journal, is trying to suspend the charter of the newspaper and take over direct editorial control.

Many other changes planned concerning the running of the paper is the compulsory weekly printing of the student council meeting minutes. Members of the paper's staff say the only weapon they have to prevent the take-over is public opinion. There is only one issue of the Journal left to be published this

The Journal is a member of Canadian University Press and the takeover by the Council would contravene the CUP Statement of Principles which member papers adhere to. The statement discusses the staff autonomy and independence of the paper necessary to freedom of the press.

THUNDER BAY (CUP) - Eight hundred students of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Lakehead University are boycotting their Soc-Anthro

classes over the firing last spring of the faculty member, Victor Wightman.

Soc-Anthro majors voted, almost unanimously (March 8), to strike Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week until a student faculty meeting Wednesday which was to determine further student tactics.

The students originally were to attend a Soc-Anthro Departmental meeting Wednesday night where they hoped to have a motion passed calling on the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) to investigate and make a binding decision on the Wightman firing case.

But he was fired a second time for allegedly firing a student. The Wightman firing was highly irregular, students charge. Wightman drew much criticism

OFFICIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS

over 50 flights to europe write

AOSC 44 St. George St. Toronto 5.

Robert Brown

Jewellers Limited
SUDBURY'S LARGEST CAMERA CENTER

62 Cedar St. 674-1971

Laurentian men blow own horn

By Gord Fraser.

Several Laurentian men brought back top honours from the Ontario Individuals Drum Corps contest at Toronto last weekend. All are members of the Imperial Knights Senior Drum Corps, a self-sponsored group of 60 members who won the Ontario Championships last summer.

The horn sextet and melopiano duo including Dennis Dione and Paul Delongue played second and third in still competition with such songs as "Six Man Band", "Enter the Young" and "Bugler's Holiday".

Bob Bangs and Greg Greenough won first and second place honours with scores of 89.0 and 85.0 with their snare solos and were hailed by both the judges and the audience as the highlight of the show. Scott Murray and Gord Fraser captured a first with their drum quartet and Gord also won a first place medal with his triple-tenor solo.

At present the Imperial Knights are hard at practice polishing their new music, and as soon as the snow is off will be outside working on their field show. Their repertoire includes excerpts from the rock opera "Tommy", "Cherish", "Maxwell's Silver Hammer" and "Six Man Band".

They will be performing in Musty Under the Stars in May and at the Bell Park Amphitheatre in June as well as entering competitions in southern Ontario against such drum corps powerhouses as the Commanders and the Royals.

"Trinidad Ten" at SGWU claim court coercion

MONTREAL (CUP) - The Montreal trials of students arrested following the 1969 computer centre fire at Sir George Williams University have been set for April 15. The students have accused the courts of delaying the trials for over two years to coerce them into accepting a prosecution "deal".

The "deal", which over 50 of the students have accepted, consists of pleading guilty to illegal occupation of the computer centre in return for having the other eleven charges dropped. They also received \$1,000 fines and signed a bond to keep the peace for two years. Most of the students signed their pleas with a qualifying statement that they believed they were taking part in a legal protest against racism at the time. The arrangement remains open to about 20 students still awaiting trial.

The deal was offered by the Crown Prosecutor following the joint trial of the "Trinidad Ten" which touched off violent attacks against large Canadian corporations by students, workers, and mutinying soldiers in Trinidad last spring. Nine of the West Indian Blacks were found guilty of occupying the computer centre. One was found guilty of also occupying the faculty lounge, and two were acquitted entirely. Fines for these notified trespassing charges ranged from \$2,000 to \$15,000 and were paid by the Trinidad government as announced before the trial.

The remainder of the 97 students arrested were under 18 and were quickly convicted of mischief in juvenile court, receiving fines of \$250 each. Several others had charges dropped when they proved to the court that they were not in the university at the time.

In the two year period that has elapsed since the February 1969 riots, the original charges of racism by black students against a SGWU white bloxy prof have been all but forgotten. The university administration held its own closed door hearings in 1969 in which the defence lawyer presented the charges against him as he was defending his client. The hearing dismissed the charges of racism.

A committee of Montreal blacks sent to Ottawa demanding a public inquiry into the whole affair was snubbed by Prime Minister Trudeau in his now characteristic manner.

However, the protesting students sparked a white backlash in Canada which has raised even more significant questions on racism in Canada.

In some SGWU toilets could be read inscriptions such as "Send the niggers home." Outside the smoking hall building Montreal journalists reported yells from the crowd of "Let the niggers burn".

Montreal's Caribbees found it even harder to find employment, and were frequently stopped and searched on the street by policemen.

The courts too have shown racial bias, by for example, confiscating the passports of all foreign students, but not that of the only non-Canadian

white student. The students' accusations that they were beaten while detained for several hours inside the university by the riot squad have been largely ignored although Le Journal de Montreal printed a photo of the bloody faces of the two students who were pistol-whipped, when arrested.

The Sir George Williams affair has been one of several key issues around which Canadian blacks are now organizing themselves. Delegates from all over Canada attended a conference in Toronto recently to discuss the problems faced by blacks in this country. The Sir George students have publicly questioned the application of the "trial by peers" principle since no blacks sat on the jury for the Trinidad Ten. Other political prisoners in Quebec are now pointing to the sexual and economic discrimination of the jury system.

Both in Canada and in the Caribbean the trials are still a volatile issue. The Trudeau government has been studying proposals for a counter-insurgency force to protect the extensive interests of Canadian corporations in the West Indies. In the Caribbean, however, the chapter has been formed.

Lutheran gets partial parity on committees

WATERLOO (CUP) - Students at Waterloo Lutheran University have won a partial victory in their struggle for parity on academic committees, but not without a confrontation with the board of governors.

At a meeting March 9, about 600 students narrowly defeated a motion to occupy the university building by about seven

hundred students. A motion demanding that student union president John Boute be admitted to a meeting of the board of governors going on at the same time was passed.

Students gathered around the room where the board was meeting, and after some scuffling, Boute and another student were admitted to the meeting.

The board finally directed administrative president Frank Peters to present a plan designed to allow rehiring of a philosophy professor, whose contract was not renewed last fall, to the April meeting of the governor's executive.

The board also directed a report due in May by a senate committee already established "to define the responsibility of the various segments of the university community" contain some decision on the parity issue.

There were two scuffles when the students went up to confront the board of governor meeting.

One was when the crowd surged forward when the door to the room was opened. And the second scuffle occurred when the university administration photographer tried to take pictures of the students outside the doors.

Lakehead boycotts Soc - Anthro

THUNDER BAY (CUP) - Eight hundred students of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Lakehead University are boycotting their Soc-Anthro

classes over the firing last spring of the faculty member, Victor Wightman.

Soc-Anthro majors voted, almost unanimously (March 8), to strike Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week until a student faculty meeting Wednesday which was to determine further student tactics.

The students originally were to attend a Soc-Anthro Departmental meeting Wednesday night where they hoped to have a motion passed calling on the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) to investigate and make a binding decision on the Wightman firing case.

But he was fired a second time for allegedly firing a student. The Wightman firing was highly irregular, students charge. Wightman drew much criticism

from the other faculty in the department for his unorthodox teaching methods and he became the most expendable member of the department at the time an austerity drive. The firing was invalidated because of the timing and because the financial grounds for the action were later negated. But he was fired a second time for allegedly firing a student. The Wightman firing was highly irregular, students charge. Wightman drew much criticism

Dave's Slack Shop

1000 Pairs of Pants!
Elm Street West
Across from the
President Hotel

25,000
SUMMER JOBS
The new Student Summer Job An-
nouncement is being distributed by
area in many Toronto schools. This
is a directory of over 1000 com-
panies. Important
questions:
What? Where? When? How? Many?
Send \$2.45 for your postpaid copy to:
National Student Services,
Dept. L.V., Box 15, Bloor "m",
Toronto 6, Ontario.